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CALIFORNIA OFFICE
 1010 EL CAMINO REAL
 MENLO PARK, CA 94025
 TELEPHONE (650) 325-5800
 FACSIMILE (650) 325-6606

LAW OFFICES

SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC

2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037-3202
 TELEPHONE (202) 293-7060
 FACSIMILE (202) 293-7860

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**JAPAN OFFICE**

TOEI NISHI SHIMBASHI BLDG. 4F
 13-5 NISHI SHIMBASHI 1-CHOME
 MINATO-KU, TOKYO 105, JAPAN
 TELEPHONE (03) 3503-3760
 FACSIMILE (03) 3503-3756

BOX: PATENT APPLICATION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: Continuation Application of Hisashi MIYAZAWA
INK-JET RECORDING DEVICE AND INK SUPPLY UNIT SUITABLE FOR IT
 Our Reference: Q58280

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is a Continuation application of PCT application PCT/JP99/03839, filed July 15, 1999 including the specification, claims, executed Declaration and Power of Attorney, nineteen (19) sheets of drawings, two (2) priority documents, English translation of PCT specification, Information Disclosure Statement, PTO Form 1449 with references, executed Assignment and PTO Form 1595.

The Government filing fee is calculated as follows:

Total Claims	63 - 20 =	43 x \$18 =	\$ 774.00
Independent Claims	7 - 3 =	4 x \$78 =	\$ 312.00
Base Filing Fee	(\$690.00)		\$ 690.00
Multiple Dep. Claim Fee	(\$260.00)		\$ 260.00
TOTAL FILING FEE			\$ 2,036.00
Recordation of Assignment Fee			\$ 40.00
TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT FEE			\$ 2,076.00

Checks for the statutory filing fee of \$ 2,036.00 and Assignment recordation fee of \$ 40.00 are attached. You are also directed and authorized to charge or credit any difference or overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17 and any petitions for extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 which may be required during the entire pendency of the application to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. A duplicate copy of this transmittal letter is attached.

Priority & Benefit is claimed from:

Japanese and PCT Application

P.Hei. 10-200377
 P.Hei. 10-284104
 PCT/JP99/03839

Filing Date

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Respectfully submitted,
 SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS
 Attorneys for Applicant(s)

By

Paul E. Miele Reg. 33,102
for Darryl Mexic
 Registration No. 23,063

INK-JET RECORDING DEVICE AND INK SUPPLY UNIT SUITABLE FOR IT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation application of International Application No. PCT/JP99/03839 filed on July 15, 1999.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an ink-jet recording device composed of a carriage reciprocated in the direction of the width of a recording medium, an ink-jet recording head provided to the carriage and ink supply means mounted on the carriage for supplying ink to the recording head, more detailedly relates to
10 technique for supplying ink while maintaining negative pressure applied to the recording head.

 An ink-jet recording device used for printing a large number of pages is arranged, as disclosed in Japanese published examined patent application No. Hei4-43785 for example, such that
15 an ink tank, e.g. a cassette, is installed in the body, and connected to an ink supply unit mounted on a carriage via an ink supply tube to supply ink to be consumed for printing to a recording head via the ink supply unit.

 This arrangement makes it possible to significantly
20 eliminate change of ink pressure associated with the extension or the bending of a tube during the movement of the carriage,

thereby maintaining print.

In order to enhance color print quality, a recording device is available, which uses plural kinds of ink, i.e. ink of different optical densities, for the same type color. In such
5 recording device, the number of ink tubes is increased as the kinds of ink are increased. Since each ink tube must be guided to follow the movement of the carriage, a structure for wiring each tube becomes complicated or restricted. Further, the elasticity and rigidity of the tube influences the movement of the carriage,
10 hindering high-speed printing.

To solve such a problem, as disclosed in Japanese published unexamined patent application No. Heil0-244685, a recording device has been proposed, which includes an ink supply unit, mounted on a carriage, for supplying ink to an ink-jet
15 recording head, an ink cartridge installed on the body side, and an ink supplementing unit which is connected by a conduit and detachably engaged with the ink supply unit.

With this arrangement, the carriage is moved during printing in a state that the ink supply unit is detached from the
20 conduit such as a tube, and the ink supply unit is connected to the conduit only when the ink supply unit should be supplemented by ink. Therefore, the tube forming the conduit is not required to follow the movement of the carriage, and wiring can be simplified. The carriage can be moved at high speed because the

horizontally, increased area of the membrane, thus increased installation space therefor is required to open or close valve means with a slight difference of the negative pressure to be maintained to the recording head. Consequently, the carriage of the recording device using plural kinds of ink for printing is large in size.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An ink-jet recording device according to the present invention includes a carriage reciprocated in the direction of the width of a recording medium, an ink-jet recording head provided to the carriage and ink supply means, mounted on the carriage, for supplying ink to the recording head. The ink supply means is constructed as a differential pressure valve having a coil spring and a movable membrane normally contacted elastically with a valve seat by the coil spring. The coil spring maintains pressure of ink supplied to the ink-jet recording head at a negative pressure state.

An ink supply unit according to the present invention is arranged such that a differential pressure valve is accommodated in a container. The differential pressure valve has a coil spring and a movable membrane normally contacted elastically with a valve seat by the coil spring. The container is provided with an ink storage chamber communicating with an ink supply port connected to an ink-jet recording head. The ink supply unit supplies ink

of a negative pressure state to the ink-jet recording head.

In this arrangement, since differential pressure on a pressure receiving face is adjusted by the coil spring, the fluctuation of ink caused by the movement of a carriage is received by the coil spring, thereby maintaining negative pressure finely and suitably.

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an ink-jet recording device and an ink supply unit suitable therefor, which can finely maintain negative pressure with high precision, and supply ink stably to a recording head.

The present disclosure relates to the subject matter contained in Japanese patent application Nos. Hei. 10-200377 (filed on July 15, 1998) and Hei. 10-284104 (filed on October 6, 1998), which are expressly incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of an ink-jet recording device according to the present invention with the outline of its ink supply mechanism.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing an embodiment of an ink supply unit used for the device.

Figs. 3 (a) and 3 (b) respectively show a state in which films for sealing the surface and the backface are detached and a state in which the films for sealing are omitted, of the one

embodiment of the ink-supply unit.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing the structure of the cross section viewed along a line A-A shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is an assembly perspective view showing an embodiment of a differential pressure valve mechanism built in the ink supply unit.

Fig. 6 (a) and 6 (b) are sectional views showing the differential pressure valve mechanism of the ink supply unit with the mechanism enlarged, Fig. 6 (a) shows a state in which the valve is closed and Fig. 6 (b) shows a state in which the valve is open.

Figs. 7 (a) to 7 (e) are sectional views respectively showing other embodiments of the membrane valve forming the differential pressure valve mechanism.

Figs. 8 are sectional views showing other embodiments of the differential pressure valve mechanism with the mechanism enlarged, Fig. 8 (a) shows a state in which the valve is closed, Fig. 8 (b) shows a state in which the valve is open and Fig. 8 (c) is a sectional view showing the other embodiment of the valve.

Fig. 9 shows an embodiment of a method of manufacturing the above valve.

Fig. 10 shows relationship between a filter and a passage in case in which the filter attaching position is changed from the embodiment shown in Fig. 8 in a state in which the valve is open and Figs. 11 (a) and 11 (b) respectively show respective sides

of the ink supply unit to show a groove and a through hole forming the passage.

Fig. 12 is a sectional view showing another embodiment of the present invention and Fig. 13 is a sectional view enlarging the differential pressure valve mechanism.

Figs. 14 (a) to 14 (c) respectively show the operation of a connection in a process for installing a main tank in the ink supply unit and Figs. 15 (a) to 15 (c) respectively a state in which ink is supplemented from the main tank in association with ink consumption by a recording head.

Figs. 16 (a) to 16 (e) respectively show other embodiments of the main tank.

Figs. 17 to 19 respectively show other embodiments of the main tank according to the present invention, and Figs. 17 (a) and 17 (b), Figs. 18 (a) and 18 (b) and Figs. 19 (a) and 19 (b) respectively show a state before the main tank is installed in the ink supply unit and a state in which it is installed.

Fig. 20 explains refilling to the ink supply unit in the recording device shown in Fig. 1 and the operation for the recovery of ink ejection of the recording head.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention will be described in detail with reference to the illustrated embodiments.

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the present invention. A

carriage 1 is guided by a guide member 2, and can be reciprocated by driving means not shown. A plurality of ink supply units 3 (four ink supply units in this embodiment), each forming a feature of the present invention, are mounted on the upper part of the carriage 1, and a recording head 4 is provided on the lower surface of the carriage 1. A cartridge holder 6 for accommodating an ink cartridge 5 therein is disposed on each of the sides of an area where the carriage 1 is moved (only one side is shown in Fig. 1). An ink supplementing unit 7 is disposed above an non-printing area in the area where the carriage 1 is moved.

The ink supplementing unit 7 is connected to the ink cartridges 5 via tubes 8, and designed to connect to ink inlets 9 of the ink supply units 3 to inject ink up to a required level when the carriage 1 is moved to an ink supplementing area. A reference number 10 denotes a pump unit, i.e. an ink injecting pressure source, connected to the ink supplementing unit 7 via a tube 11.

Fig. 2 shows an embodiment of the ink supply unit 3. The ink supply unit 3 is in the form of a flat container, which is formed on its upper surface 21 with the ink inlet 9 communicating with an ink storage chamber, and an air open port 21. An ink supply port 23 connected to the recording head 4 is formed in a lower area, on the lower surface 22 in this embodiment. A window is formed in an area, facing the ink storage chamber 36, of the side

24 of the container, and is sealed by a film 31. The film 31 is deformable with pressure of ink, and made of a laminated film in which a metallic layer having extremely low vapor permeability and extremely low gas permeability is laminated on a high polymer film, a high polymer film having extremely low vapor permeability and extremely low gas permeability, or the like.

Referring to Figs. 3, the detailed structure of the ink supply unit 3 will be further described. The container forming the ink supply unit 3 roughly has a frame structure obtained by molding plastic material, etc., and opened sides of a casing 30 are respectively sealed by films 31 and 32, each made of a laminated film in which a metallic layer having extremely low vapor permeability and extremely low gas permeability is laminated on a high polymer film, a high polymer film having extremely low vapor permeability and extremely low gas permeability, or the like.

The casing 30 is divided vertically by a wall 33, and laterally by a wall 34 as shown in Fig. 4, so that thin grooves 35 and 35' for communicating with the air are provided in the upper wall 33, and the lower part is divided into the ink storage chamber 36 and a valve chamber 37. A thick part 30b extended from the side to the bottom is formed on one side 30a of the valve chamber 37 of the casing 30 to define an ink supply passage 38 in the form of a groove having an upper end 38a communicated with the ink inlet 9, and a lower end 38b apart from an ink inflow port 39 of the

wall 34 by a gap G. The groove is offset in the direction of the thickness of the casing 30.

By locating the lower end of the ink supply passage 38 in the vicinity of the ink inflow port 39 in this manner, highly degassed ink injected from the ink cartridge 5 can flow to the recording head 4 via the ink supply passage 38 located in the lower part while avoiding contact with the air.

By allowing ink to flow into the recording head 4 while the degassed rate thereof is not lowered as described above, the highly degassed ink can be used to fill the recording head 4 and clean the recording head 4. Therefore, air bubbles existing in the recording head 4 can be easily dissolved in ink and discharged therefrom.

The upper end 38a of the ink supply passage 38 is connected to the ink inlet 9 via a communicating hole 9a formed through the casing 30. The air open port 21 is connected to a communicating hole 42 on the lower surface of the wall 33 via a communicating hole 21a formed through the casing 30, the thin grooves 35 and 35' formed on respective surfaces of the wall 33 and holes 40 and 41 extended in the thickness direction of the thickness for connecting these thin grooves 35 and 35', and therefore communicated with the ink storage chamber 36. That is, an air communication fluid passage is defined as a capillary increasing fluid resistance as much as possible with the aid of the holes

40 and 41 extended in the thickness direction and spaced from each other horizontally along the wall 33 and the thin grooves 35 and 35' that have the ends connected through the these holes and that are located on the respective sides of the wall 33. The inside of the ink storage chamber 36 is communicated with the air via the communicating hole 42, the thin groove 35, the hole 41, the thin groove 35', the hole 40 and the communicating hole 21a in this order.

The valve chamber 37 is divided into two areas in the thickness direction by a differential pressure valve mechanism 50 described later. A groove 43 is formed on a surface of an ink flow-in side to define a vertical ink flow passage that is communicated at its one end with the ink storage chamber 36 via an ink inflow port 39, and that is communicated at its the other end with the differential pressure valve mechanism 50. A groove 44 is formed in an ink flow-out side to define an ink flow passage for connecting the differential pressure valve mechanism 50 to the ink supply port 23. The leading end of the groove 44 is communicated with the ink supply port 23 via a vertical through-hole 45 formed through the casing 30.

Figs. 5 and 6 show an embodiment of the above-mentioned differential pressure valve mechanism 50. A valve assembly accommodating recess 47 having a hole 46 for accommodating a coil spring 51 therein is formed in the central area of a side wall

sealing one side of the valve chamber 37 of the casing 30, and the coil spring 51, a spring holder 52, a membrane valve 53 and a fixing member 57 used also as a support member for a filter 56 are fitted therein in a laminated fashion. The spring holder 52
5 is provided with a spring support face 52a around which guide pieces 52b with removal preventive claws 52d are formed. An ink flow port 52c is formed through the spring support face 52a.

The membrane valve 53, designed as a movable valve, includes a membrane part 54 formed of flexible material to be
10 elastically deformed by receiving differential pressure, and a thick fixed part 55 that supports the periphery of the membrane part 54, that is formed of hard material and that is held between the casing 30 and the fixing member 57. It is preferable to
15 manufacture the membrane valve 53 integrally through two-color molding of high polymer materials. At the central part of the membrane part 54, a thick sealing part 54b is provided, which has an ink flow port 54a opposite to the ink flow port 52c of the spring holder 52.

The fixing member 57 is formed with a recess 57a to form
20 a filter chamber. A valve seat 57c is formed at the central part of a sealing wall 57b of the recess 57a to come in contact with the ink flow port 54a of the membrane valve 53. The valve seat 57c is formed into a spherical shape to be protruded toward the membrane valve 53. A through-hole 57d is provided above the valve

seat 57c, through which ink flows in.

As shown in Fig. 6, the membrane part 54 serves to define a small chamber between the membrane part 54 and the fixing member 57 and within a chamber communicated with the ink storage chamber 36. The through-hole 57d in the fixing member 57 is radially offset from the ink flow port 54a of the membrane valve 53. The coil spring 51, the membrane valve 53 and the valve seat 57c serve as a part of a negative pressure generating mechanism selectively communicating the ink storage chamber 36 with the ink supply port 23 depending on pressure change caused in the ink supply port 23 during printing.

In this embodiment, when the carriage 1 is moved to the position of the ink supplementing unit 7 and the ink supply unit 3 is connected to the ink supplementing unit 7, the ink inlet 9 is connected to the ink cartridge 5 via the tube 8 and the air open port 21 is connected to the pump unit, which is an ink injecting pressure source, via the tube 11.

When the ink supplementing unit 7 is operated in this state, pressure in the ink storage chamber 36 is decreased to cause ink to flow into the bottom of the ink storage chamber 36 via the ink supply passage 38.

As the membrane part 54 of the membrane valve 53 is pressed by the spring 51 and elastically contacted with the valve seat 57c as shown in Fig. 6 (a) in a state where the ink storage chamber

36 is filled with ink in this manner, the communication between the ink storage chamber 36 and the ink supply port 23 is cut off.

When printing is started in this state and ink is consumed by the recording head 9, pressure in the groove 44 forming the ink passage is decreased to maintain ink supplied to the recording head 9 at fixed negative pressure. As ink is further consumed, negative pressure is increased. Therefore, differential pressure acting on the membrane part 54 is increased as shown in Fig. 6 (b), the membrane part 54 retracts against the spring 51 to separate the ink flow port 54a from the valve seat 57c, thereby forming a gap g.

This permits ink in the ink storage chamber 36 to flow into the valve chamber 37, pass through the ink flow port 54a of the membrane part 54 after air bubbles and dusts are removed therefrom by the filter 56, and then flow into the ink supply port 23 along a flow line shown by F. When differential pressure is decreased down to a certain degree in this manner, the membrane part 54 of the membrane valve 53 is pushed back to the valve seat 57c by the spring 51 to close the ink flow port 54a as shown in Fig. 6 (a).

This operation is repeated to supply ink to the recording head while maintaining constant negative pressure, that is, as the negative pressure of the ink supply port 23 is increased, the membrane valve 53 retracts against the coil spring 51 to open the

ink flow port 54a.

According to this embodiment, since the vicinity of the periphery of the ink flow port 54a of the membrane valve 53 is positively pressed onto the valve seat 57c by the coil spring 51, the fluctuation of the membrane valve 53 associated with the movement of the carriage is inhibited and the supply pressure of ink to the recording head can be stably kept at a predetermined negative pressure, compared with a conventional type ink supply unit which adjusts differential pressure only by the elasticity of the membrane valve 53.

Figs. 7 (a) to 7 (e) respectively show other embodiments of the above-described membrane valve 53. The membrane part 54 is made of material which can be displaced by the differential pressure of ink, for example, soft polypropylene so that it is provided with an annular support 54b in the periphery thereof and the thick sealing part 54b having the ink flow port 54a in the central part thereof. The fixed part 55 is formed of hard material, for example hard polypropylene, into an annular member that is fitted onto the periphery of the support 54c of the membrane part 54 to support the same.

In Fig. 7 (a), a thin part 54d forming the elastically deformable area of the membrane part 54 is tapered to offset the sealing part 54b relative to a position where the thin part 54d and the support 54c are connected together.

toward the side where the sealing part 54b comes in contact with the valve seat.

Figs. 8 show another embodiment of the differential pressure valve mechanism. In this embodiment, a differential pressure adjusting spring 61 elastically presses a membrane part 64 without using a casing. That is, the membrane part 64 includes a thin part 64a defining a flat surface on a side facing a valve seat 57c' of a fixing member 57, a protruded portion 64b on a side opposite from the side facing the valve seat 57c' for positioning the spring 61 fitted on the periphery thereof, and an ink flow port 64c formed through the central part.

An annular bent part 64d having a U-shape in section is formed in the supported area side of the thin part 64a, and a thick support part 64e is formed in an outer periphery thereof. A flanged fixing part 65 integral with the support part 64e by hard material is formed in the periphery of the support part 64e. The leading end side, i.e. the surface facing valve seat 57c', of the support part 64e is supported by the bottom 65a of the fixing part 65 so that the position thereof in the thickness direction is regulated.

In this embodiment, the valve seat 57c' of the fixing member 57 is in the form of a protrusion defining a planar surface facing the membrane part 64 and having an outer edge 57e located outside the outer periphery of the spring 61. The height H of

the valve seat 57c' is set to be equal to the thickness D of the bottom 65a of the fixing part 65. This allows the surfaces facing the fixing part 65 and the valve seat 57c' to be located approximately on the same plane, thereby making it possible to contact/separate the membrane part 64 with/from the valve seat 57c' in response to the minute consumed quantity of ink by the recording head 4.

In this embodiment, in a state in which ink is filled, the membrane part 64 is pressed by the spring 61 to elastically contact the valve seat 57c' over an extremely large area as shown in Fig. 8 (a). Therefore, the communication between the ink storage chamber 36 and the ink supply port 23 is cut off. As printing is started in this state to consume ink by the recording head 9, a gap g is formed between the membrane part 64 and the valve seat 57c' as shown in Fig. 8 (b). This permits ink in the ink storage chamber 52 to flow into the ink supply port 23 as shown by F such the ink, from which air bubbles and dusts are removed by the filter 56, passes through the ink flow port 64c of the membrane part 64 and an outflow port 67. In this manner, when differential pressure is decreased to some extent, the membrane part 64 is pushed back to the valve seat 57c' by the spring 61 and the ink flow port 64c is closed as shown in Fig. 8 (a). As the pressure of the spring 61 is received by the valve seat 57c' in this state, the thin part 64a is not deformed excessively and

fluid-tight property can be kept for a long term.

Soft high polymer material is likely to cause contraction, etc. subsequently to injection molding, and the thin part 64a may faces a difficulty to keep a planar surface. To cope with this
5 difficulty, an annular bent part 64d' having a approximately S-shape in section is formed in the support area side of the thin part 64a as shown in Fig. 8 (c) to keep the thin part 64a planar.

Fig. 9 shows an embodiment of an apparatus for manufacturing the membrane valve. Molding dies A and B defining
10 a mold cavity C corresponding in shape to the entire configuration of the membrane valve 53 are prepared. A first injection port L1 is provided at a radially outer side with respect to a ring part K, whereas a second injection port L2 is provided at a radially inner side. A hard polypropylene injection molding machine D1
15 and a soft polypropylene injection molding machine D2 are respectively connected via valves E1 and E2 the opened or closed time of which is controlled by a timer F.

The molding dies A and B are rotated about an area to be formed as the ink flow port, and the first valve E1 is opened to
20 inject hard polypropylene by predetermined quantity. The injected hard polypropylene is uniformly distributed in the outside by receiving centrifugal force and thus formed into an annular shape. After the hard polypropylene is hardened to some extent, the second valve E2 is opened to inject soft polypropylene,

so that the soft polypropylene is molded into the shape of the mold dies while being closely contacted with the inside of the annular hard polypropylene.

In the above embodiments, the filter is disposed to face the differential pressure valve mechanism, however, as shown in Fig. 10, the similar effect is obtained even if the filter is disposed at a position not facing the differential pressure valve mechanism, for example, at a position below the differential pressure valve mechanism 50. That is, it suffices that the ink storage chamber 36 is communicated with one surface of a filter 70, and the other surface of the filter 70 is communicated with the ink inflow port of the differential pressure valve mechanism 50 via a through-hole 71 formed in a thick portion of the casing 30.

Figs. 11 (a) and 11 (b) respectively show the flow of ink in the above embodiment on the surface and the backface of the casing 30. The communication is established by flow (1) from the ink storage chamber 36 to the filter 70, flow (2) from the through-hole 71 via a passage formed in the casing to the inflow port 57d of the differential pressure valve mechanism 50, flow (3) passing through the membrane valve, flow (4) passing through a passage connecting the outflow ports 66 and 67 of the differential pressure valve mechanism 50 to the ink supply port 23 and flow (5) flowing the passage 44. A mark having a dot in

a circle in the drawings shows flow perpendicular to the paper surface and toward a reader, whereas a mark having x in a circle shows flow perpendicularly to the paper surface and away from the reader.

5 Fig. 12 shows an embodiment in which a main ink tank is directly connected to an ink supply unit.

10 A main tank 80 is formed at the bottom of one side thereof with a connection port 81 to which an ink supply unit 90 is connected. The inside of the main tank 80 is divided into plural chambers, e.g. three first to third ink chambers 84, 85 and 86 by two partitions 82 and 83 in this embodiment. The lower parts of the partition 82 and 83 are respectively formed with communicating ports 82a and 83a, where the upper surfaces 82b and 83b are set to be lower than the upper end of the connection port 81 and to be gradually lowered as they are apart from the connection
15 port 81 for the ink supply unit.

 A sealing valve 87 is provided in the connection port 81, which has a projection 87a on the outer side and which is constantly biased toward the connection port 81 by a spring 88 having one
20 end supported by the partition 82.

 The ink supply unit 90 is formed as a container forming an ink storage chamber 92 communicating with a tubular connection part 91 which can be inserted into the connection port 81 of the main tank 80 in a fluid-tight state. The connection part 91 is

located at the lower part of the ink supply unit 90. The other surface opposite to the connection part 91 is provided with a differential pressure valve mechanism 100 described later. The connection part 91 is provided with an opening 91a into which the
5 projection 87a of the sealing valve 87 can be inserted, and a valve 94 biased by a spring 93 is inserted therein so that the valve 94 can be moved back and forth. The spring 93 is set so that it is weaker than the spring 88 in the connection port 81.

A communicating hole 96 is provided in an exposed wall
10 95 of the container defining the ink storage chamber 92 so that the communicating hole is located above the surface of ink in the ink storage chamber 92. A groove 97 is formed on the surface side of the wall, and connected to the communicating hole 96. An area where the communicating hole 96 is provided is sealed by a film
15 98a having repellent property and gas permeability to prevent ink from entering into the groove 97. The groove 97 is sealed by an air intercepting film 98b so that they form a passage communicating with the air.

The differential pressure valve mechanism 100 is provided
20 to a passage connecting the ink storage chamber 92 to an ink guidepath 4a of the recording head 4. As shown in Fig. 13, a spherical convex valve seat 101 is formed on the lower end of the wall 95, and an ink inflow port 102 is formed in an area at the lower end thereof. A membrane valve 104 is biased by a coil spring

103 to come in contact with the center of the valve seat 101.

5 The membrane valve 104 designed as a movable membrane is elastically deformable by the differential pressure of ink, and includes a membrane part 105 defining a spherical surface larger in radius than the valve seat 101, and an annular fixed part 106 integral with a fixed part 105a on the periphery of the membrane part 105. A first ink chamber 107 is defined between the membrane valve 104 and the valve seat 101.

10 A protruded part 105b for engagement with the coil spring 103 is formed on the protruded side of the center of the membrane part 105, and a sealing part 105c for contact with the protruded end of the valve seat 101 is formed on the opposite back surface. An ink inflow port 105d is formed to penetrate these parts.

15 The membrane valve 104 and the spring 103 are fixed by a valve fixing frame 109 provided with a recess for defining a second ink chamber 108. A passage connecting the second ink chamber 108 to the ink guidepath 4a of the recording head 4 is constructed by a through-hole formed through the valve fixing frame 109, or constructed such that grooves 109c and 109d are provided on the surface and the grooves 109c and 109d are sealed by a film (in this embodiment, a film 98b on the wall 95 forming the ink storage chamber 92 is used). The valve fixing frame 109 can be securely fixed by sharing the film 98b on the wall 95 of the ink storage chamber 92 in this manner. A reference number

110 denotes a filter provided to the ink inflow port 102, and 111 denotes packing for sealing.

Such a differential pressure valve mechanism 100 can be assembled such that the spring 103 is fitted on a spring holding protrusion 109a of the valve fixing frame 109, the fixed part 105a of the membrane part 105 is aligned with a tapered groove 109b, the annular fixed part 106 is fitted between the outer periphery of the fixed part 105a and the groove 109b, and an integral unit of these are fixed to a recess 112.

In the embodiment thus constructed, the membrane part 105 is pressed by the spring 103 to come in contact with the hemispherical valve seat 101 while being elastically deformed, and ink is supplied to the recording head 4 while maintaining differential pressure set by the spring 103 similarly to the aforementioned embodiments.

Next, the connection of the main tank 80 to the ink supply unit 90 constructed as described above will be described.

The connection port 81 of the main tank 80 is aligned with the connection part 91 of the ink supply unit 90 to establish a state in which air tight is kept by the packing 111 of the connection port 81 as shown in Fig. 14 (a).

The further depression in this state causes the protruded portion 87a to move the valve 94 backwardly to a limit point in a direction shown by an arrow A against the spring 93 of the

connection part 91, thereby opening a passage as shown in Fig. 14 (b).

Further, when the main tank 80 is depressed further, the valve 94 supported at the limit point, in turn, depresses the protruded portion 87a backwardly in a direction shown by an arrow B against the spring 88 to separate the sealing valve 87 from the connection port 81, thereby releasing the passage as shown in Fig. 14 (c). This permits ink in the main tank 80 to flow into the ink storage chamber 92 of the ink supply unit 90 as shown in Fig.

15 (a).

When ink is consumed by the recording head 4 in this state and pressure in the chamber 108 communicating with the recording head 4 is decreased, the membrane part 105 is separated from the valve seat 101 against the spring 103. This permits ink in the chamber 107 to flow into the chamber 108. Supplementing ink lowers negative pressure in the chamber 108, that is, differential pressure is decreased down to pressure suitable for supplying ink to the recording head 4, so that the membrane part 105 is pushed back by the spring 103. This causes the valve seat 101 to close the ink inflow port 105d, thereby maintaining negative pressure in the chamber 108 at a predetermined value.

When ink is consumed in this manner and the level of ink in the first ink chamber 84 lowers to the upper end 82b of the window 82a of the partition 82, ink in the second ink chamber 85

is consumed as shown in Fig. 15 (b). When the level of ink in the second ink chamber 85 lowers to the upper end 83b of the window 83a of the partition 83, ink in the third ink chamber 86 is consumed as shown in Fig. 15 (c).

5 With this construction, the change of an ink level in the ink storage chamber 92 can be suppressed smaller than the change of an ink level in the main tank 80 in association with the ink consumption. Therefore, the variation of pressure can be reduced. To cope with a problem that ambient temperature increase causes
10 expansion of air in the main tank 80 to push out ink and vary the ink level in the ink storage chamber 92, the presence of the upper end 82b of the window 82a of the partition 82 can reduce the volume of air in the main tank 80, which does not communicate with the ambient air, and therefore the supply pressure of ink to the
15 recording head can be stably kept.

In such a process, the vapor of ink in the ink storage chamber 92 is prevented from being evaporated in the ambient air by the capillary made up of the groove 97 and the film 98. On the other hand, the quantity of increased pressure in the ink
20 storage chamber 92 caused by the ambient temperature increased is released to the ambient air via the capillary made up of the communicating hole 96 in the upper part of the ink storage chamber 92, the groove 97 and the film 98 so that pressure in the ink storage chamber 92 is released.

Figs. 16 show other embodiments of the main tank. In the above embodiment, the main tank is divided into three ink chambers, however, as shown in Figs. 16 (a) and 16 (b), the main tank may be divided by three partitions or seven partitions, where the upper ends of communicating windows in the lower parts are positioned upper as the communicating windows are located closer to the connection port 81. As the volume of each ink chamber is set smaller in this manner, dynamic pressure by ink flow of ink associated with the change from one chamber to another chamber can be reduced.

As shown in Fig. 16 (c), if the lower end of the partition is tilted so that the lower end is located away from the connection port 81, dynamic pressure toward the connection port side by the ink flow of ink associated with the change from one ink chamber to another can be decreased. Further, as shown in Fig. 16 (d), the upper part of each partition is horizontally extended to form a top plate, and a wall 80a to which these top plates are extended is made at least translucent. This makes it possible to visually recognize consumption of ink in each ink chamber from the side.

Further, as shown in Fig. 16 (e), even if communicating windows of the same height are used, approximately the similar effect is obtained.

Figs. 17 (a) and 17 (b) show another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a hollow needle 113

communicating with an ink storage chamber 92 is formed on the back surface of an ink supply unit 90, whereas an ink supply port 114 is formed in an ink cartridge 80 and sealed by a film 115 which the hollow needle 113 can pierce. In the ink cartridge 80, a bottom face 116 having a slant face which is higher as the slant face is distanced further from the ink supply port 114 is formed.

In the ink storage chamber 92 of the ink supply unit 90, a first ink level detecting electrode 118 is arranged so that a common electrode 117 is located below the first ink level detecting electrode 118, and in the ink cartridge 80, a second ink level detecting electrode 119 is arranged above the first ink level detecting electrode 118 and at a position where the second ink level detecting electrode 119 is exposed when no ink exists in the ink cartridge 80. The common electrode 117 is, preferably, arranged so that it is located below an ink inflow port 102.

According to this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 17 (b), when the hollow needle 113 is aligned with ink supply port 114 of the ink cartridge 80 and pushed thereto, the hollow needle 113 pierces the film 115 to permit ink in the ink cartridge 80 to flow into the ink storage chamber 92 of the ink supply unit 90.

If ink consumption progresses due to printing, etc. until ink in the last chamber 86 of the ink cartridge has been consumed, the second ink level detecting electrode 119 is exposed in the air, and conduction to the common electrode 117 is interrupted,

whereby an ink end of the ink cartridge is detected. When ink is further consumed in this state, the first ink level detecting electrode 118 is exposed from ink, whereby an ink end of the ink storage chamber 92 is detected.

5 Figs. 18 show another embodiment of the present invention.

In this embodiment, a communicating passage 120 is formed, which is connected to an ink storage chamber 92 and extended to a position opposite to an ink chamber of an ink cartridge 80. At least one hollow needle, hollow needles 121 corresponding in number to
10 chambers in the ink cartridge 80 in this embodiment, is implanted to the upper surface of the communicating passage 120 to communicate with the communicating passage 120.

The ink cartridge 80 is divided into plural chambers 84', 85' and 86' by partitions 82' and 83', and formed with ink supply
15 ports 125. Each ink supply port 125 has a valve 124 constantly biased downwardly by a spring 123, which is located opposite to the hollow needle 121 in the case where the ink cartridge 80 is mounted to a holder 122. The ink supply ports 125 are sealed by a film 126.

20 According to this embodiment, when the ink cartridge 80 is set in the holder 122 and pressed downward, the leading end of the hollow needle 121 pierces the film 126 and pushes up the valve 124 to open a passage. This permits ink in each chamber of the ink cartridge 80 to flow into the ink storage chamber 92

via the communicating passage 120. When the ink cartridge 80 is detached from the holder 122, the valve 124 is not supported by the hollow needle 121, and, as shown in Fig. 18 (b), is elastically pressed onto the ink supply port 125 by the spring 123, to thereby prevent ink from flowing from the ink supply port 125.

In the above embodiment, the ink supply port is sealed by the valve 124, however, as shown in Figs. 19, an elastic plate 127, such as a rubber plate, having a through hole 127a located at a position opposite to the leading end of the hollow needle 121 may be disposed with its opening sealed by the film 126. This also provides the similar effect.

That is, when the ink cartridge 80 is aligned with the holder 122 and pushed into the holder, the hollow needle 121 pierces the film 126 and then pushes into and widens the through-hole 127a of the elastic plate 127 to establish the communicate. In this state, as the periphery of the hollow needle 121 is sealed by the elastic plate 127, the leakage of ink, the evaporation of ink solvent, and further, the inflow of air are securely prevented. In this embodiment, it is preferable that the hollow needle 121 has a small-diameter part 121a on the leading end side, and a large-diameter part 121b with a tapered leading end on the area contacting the elastic plate 127.

When the ink cartridge 80 is detached from the holder 122, the hollow needle 121 is withdrawn from the elastic plate 127.

Therefore, the through-hole 127a is contracted to hold ink with capillary force, to thereby prevent ink from flowing outside.

Referring to Fig. 20, a process for supplying ink to the ink supply unit 3 via the tube 8 from the ink cartridge 5 installed in a body as shown in Fig. 1 will be described in detail below.

When the carriage 1 is moved to a position of the ink supplementing unit 7 and the ink supplementing unit is connected to the ink supply unit 3, the ink inlet 9 of the ink supply unit 3 is communicated with the ink cartridge 5 through a tube 8' extended from the ink supplementing unit 7 and the tube 8 via a coupling 130, and the air open port 21 is connected to the pump unit 10 through tubes 11' extended from the ink supplementing unit 7 and the tube 11 via a coupling 131.

When the pump unit 10 of the ink supplementing unit 7 is operated in this state, pressure in the ink storage chamber 36 is decreased, ink in the ink cartridge 5 is pulled to the ink inlet 9 via the tubes 8 and 8' and the coupling 130 and flows into the ink storage chamber 36 through the ink supply passage 38.

As the lower end 38b of the ink supply passage 38 is located at the bottom of the ink storage chamber 36 and a gap G exists between the lower end 38b and the ink inflow port 39 of the valve chest 37, air bubbles flowing along with ink rise by buoyancy in the gap G, are interrupted by the wall 34 defining the valve chamber 37 and move to the upper part of the ink storage chamber 36 without

flowing into the valve chamber 37.

As described above, as negative pressure is applied to the ink storage chamber 36 and ink in the ink cartridge 5 is sucked, ink can be injected into the ink storage chamber 36 without
5 allowing air bubbles to enter into the valve chamber 37.

After the ink storage chamber 36 is supplemented with ink of predetermined quantity, the ink inlet 9 is sealed, and further the pump unit 10 of the ink refilling unit 7 is operated to reduce the pressure of ink in the ink storage chamber 36, so that ink
10 in the ink storage chamber can be fully degassed. Needless to say, since pressure in the ink storage chamber 36 is decreased, and the differential pressure valve mechanism 50 connected between the ink storage chamber 36 and the recording head 4 acts as a check valve, no air flows in via the recording head 4 and
15 unnecessary high suction force does not act on the recording head.

If printing failure occurs by clogging or the like of the recording head 4 during a printing process or the like, the recording head 4 is sealed by capping means 132, and a suction pump 133 is operated, so that so-called ejection recovery
20 processing is executed.

When negative pressure is applied by the capping means 132, the negative pressure acts on the differential pressure valve mechanism 50 from the groove 44 forming an ink passage via the ink guidepath 4a. Since the differential pressure valve

mechanism 50 is opened when pressure on the side of the recording head 4 is decreased as described above, ink in the valve chamber 37 is filtered by the filter 56 (see Fig. 5), passes through the differential pressure regulating mechanism 50 and flows into the recording head 4.

In this ejection recovery process, if the ink cartridge 5 is connected to the ink supply unit 3 via the coupling 130 and ejection recovery processing is executed with the air open port 21 sealed, highly degassed ink rapidly reaches from the ink cartridge to the ink inflow port 39 provided in the lower part of the wall 34 defining the valve chamber 37, so that the ink flows into the valve chamber 37 without reducing the degassed rate.

Even if air bubbles are caused when the ink cartridge 5 and the ink supply unit 3 are connected together, the air bubbles never enter into the valve chamber 37 as described above.

Further, if the ink inlet 9 and the air open port 21 are kept sealed, pressure in the ink storage chamber 36 is decreased, so that air dissolved in ink is released therefrom to the upper space of the ink storage chamber 36. Consequently, the degassed rate of ink can be recovered.

In the ink-jet recording device according to the present invention, ink supply means is constructed as a differential pressure valve including a coil spring and a movable membrane normally contacted elastically with a valve seat by the coil spring.

Since pressure of ink supplied to an ink-jet recording head is kept negative by the coil spring, the fluctuation of the movable membrane associated with movement of a carriage can be suppressed by the coil spring. Therefore, ink can be stably supplied to the
5 recording head while maintaining suitable negative pressure.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An ink-jet recording device comprising an ink-jet recording head provided to a carriage, and ink supply means mounted to said carriage for supplying ink to said recording head,
5 wherein:

said ink supply means is constructed as a differential pressure valve including a coil spring and a movable membrane normally contacted elastically with a valve seat by said coil spring.

10 2. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 1, wherein:

said ink supply means is built in a container mountable to said carriage and provided with an ink storage area.

15 3. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 1, wherein:

said movable membrane is arranged in parallel to a plane perpendicular to a direction in which said carriage is moved.

4. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 2, wherein:

20 said movable membrane is arranged in parallel to a plane perpendicular to a direction in which said carriage is moved; and

a plurality of said containers are mounted to said carriage and arranged adjacent to one another in the direction in which said carriage is moved.

5. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 1, wherein:

said movable membrane is arranged in parallel to a vertical plane parallel to a direction in which said carriage is moved.

6. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 2, wherein:

a main tank is installed on a body side of the casing; and

ink is supplied to said container via a conduit.

7. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 1, wherein:

a main tank is mountable to said carriage, and adapted to be attached to and detached from said ink supply means.

8. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 1, wherein:

a main tank is provided with a connection port; and

said container is provided with a hollow member

insertable into said connection port with a fluid-tight state maintained.

9. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 8, wherein:

said connection port is provided with valve means for normally sealing said connection port by a spring, and opening

said connection port upon insertion of said hollow member.

10. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 7 or 8, wherein:

5 said main tank is divided into plural chambers by a partition or partitions, each provided with a communicating hole in a lower part thereof.

11. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 2, wherein:

10 said container is provided with an ink injection port; and

ink supplementing means is provided within an range where said carriage is moved and in a non-printing area, said ink supplementing means being detachably contacted with said ink injection port for injecting ink.

15 12. An ink supply unit, wherein:

a differential pressure valve including a coil spring and a movable membrane normally contacted elastically with a valve seat by said coil spring is accommodated in a container having an ink storage chamber communicating with an ink supply port
20 adapted to be connected to an ink-jet recording head.

13. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
said movable membrane is arranged vertically when said ink supply unit is mounted to a carriage.

14. An ink supply unit according to Claim 13, wherein:

said movable membrane is arranged in parallel to a plane perpendicular to a direction in which said carriage is moved.

15. An ink supply unit according to Claim 13, wherein:

said movable membrane is arranged in parallel to a
5 direction in which said carriage is moved and in parallel to a vertical plane.

16. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:

said differential pressure valve includes a disc-like
elastic membrane member formed at its center with an ink flow port,
10 a valve seat located in an upstream side of ink flow and facing said ink flow port, and a coil spring located in a downstream side and pressing said ink flow port of said elastic membrane member onto said valve seat.

17. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:

said movable membrane receives pressure of said coil
15 spring via a holder.

18. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:

said casing includes a frame-like casing provided at its side surface with a window, and an air intercepting film sealing
20 said window.

19. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:

said ink storage chamber communicates with an ambient air via a capillary formed in said container.

20. An ink supply unit according to Claim 19, wherein:

said capillary includes a groove formed on an upper wall of said ink storage chamber, and an air intercepting film sealing said groove.

21. An ink supply unit according to Claim 19, wherein:

5 said capillary includes a groove formed on a side wall of said ink storage chamber, and an air intercepting film sealing said groove.

22. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:

10 said movable membrane includes a movable part made of soft material, and a fixing part made of hard material and fixed to an periphery of said movable part.

23. An ink supply unit according to Claim 22, wherein:

15 a supporting part is formed in an outer periphery of said movable part; and

 said movable part is connected to said fixing part via said supporting part.

24. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:

 a movable part is provided to said movable membrane; and

 a supporting part is formed in an outer periphery of said

20 movable part.

25. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, 22 or

24, wherein:

 said movable membrane is provided with a movable part;

and

an annular bent part is formed in the vicinity of an outer periphery of said movable part.

26. An ink supply unit according to Claim 24, wherein:
said movable part is located approximately at a center
5 in a thickness direction of said supporting part.

27. An ink supply unit according to Claim 22 or 24,
wherein:

a central area of said movable part is offset from a peripheral area thereof.

10 28. An ink supply unit according to Claim 22, wherein:
said fixing part is formed, at its side to said valve seat,
with a flange part; and

a position of said movable part in its thickness direction
is regulated by said flange part.

15 29. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
a filter is arranged in an upstream side with respect to
said differential pressure valve.

30. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
said coil spring is contacted with said movable membrane
20 via a holder having an ink flow hole located to face an ink flow
port of said movable membrane.

31. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
said valve seat is formed as a spherical surface protruded
toward said movable membrane.

32. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
a protruded part is formed on a surface of said valve seat
where it is contacted with said valve seat.

33. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
5 said valve seat is formed as a protruded part having a
planar surface on a side toward said movable valve.

34. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
said movable valve includes a disc-like movable part made
of soft high polymer material and provided at its outer periphery
10 with a thick par, and an annular supporting part made of hard high
polymer material and provided at its valve seat side with a flange
part; and

said valve seat is formed as a protruded part defining
a planar surface on a movable valve side and having a thickness
15 approximately equal to that of said flange part.

35. An ink supply unit according to Claim 34, wherein:
said planar surface of said protruded part and said flange
part are located on the same plane.

36. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
20 said differential pressure valve includes a disc-like
movable membrane formed at its center with an ink flow port, a
coil spring contacted with said movable membrane, and a valve seat
formed as a protruded part defining a planar surface on a movable
membrane side and having an outer edge located outside an outer

periphery of said coil spring.

37. An ink supply unit according to Claim 36, wherein:
said movable membrane is formed at its valve seat side
with a planar surface and at the opposite surface with a protruded
5 part that supports said coil spring.

38. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
an ink injection port is provided to an upper surface of
said container, and communicated with a bottom part of said ink
storage chamber via a passage isolated from said ink storage
10 chamber.

39. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
an ink injection port is provided to an upper surface of
said container, and communicated with a bottom part of said ink
storage chamber in the vicinity of an upstream side of said
15 differential pressure valve via a passage isolated from said ink
storage chamber.

40. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
said ink storeroom and an area where said differential
pressure valve is accommodated are separated by a wall provided
20 at its bottom part with a communicating hole;

a plurality of electrodes for detecting an ink level are
provided in said ink storage chamber; and

at least one of said electrodes is disposed above said
communicating hole.

41. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
said differential pressure valve includes a spherical
movable membrane provided at its center with an ink flow port,
a coil spring contacted with said movable membrane, and a valve
5 seat having a spherical part protruded toward said movable
membrane.

42. An ink supply unit according to Claim 41, wherein:
said valve seat is formed on a wall forming said ink
storage chamber.

10 43. An ink supply unit according to Claim 41, wherein:
said movable membrane and said coil spring are attached
to a wall forming said ink storage chamber by a valve fixing frame.

44. An ink supply unit according to Claim 43, wherein:
said valve fixing frame is formed with a passage
15 communicating with a recording head.

45. An ink supply unit according to Claim 44, wherein:
said passage includes a groove in said valve fixing frame,
and an air intercepting film sealing said groove.

46. An ink supply unit according to Claim 19, wherein:
20 a film member having both gas permeability and repellent
property is interposed between said capillary and said ink storage
chamber.

47. An ink supply unit according to Claim 12, wherein:
ink level detecting means is arranged in an upstream side

with respect to said differential pressure valve.

48. An ink supply unit according to Claim 29, wherein:
ink level detecting means is arranged in an upstream side
with respect to said filter.

49. An ink supply unit according to Claim 29, wherein:
ink level detecting means is arranged so that said filter
is not exposed when an ink end is detected.

50. An ink-jet recording device comprising an
ink-jet recording head provided to a carriage, ink supply means,
mounted to said carriage, for supplying ink to said recording head,
and ink supplementing means for supplementing ink to said ink
supply means, wherein:

said ink supply means is partitioned into an ink storage
chamber and a valve chamber by a wall provided at its bottom part
with an ink inflow port;

an ink injection port and an air open port connectable
to an exterior are provided to said ink storage chamber;

a differential pressure valve opened when pressure in a
recording head side is decreased is accommodated in said valve
chamber;

said supplementing means is formed as negative pressure
generating means for supplying negative pressure to said air open
port; and

negative pressure in said ink supplementing means acts

on said ink storage chamber to cause ink to flow from said ink cartridge to the bottom part of said ink storage chamber when ink is supplied to said ink supply means.

51. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim
5 50, wherein:

said ink storage chamber is formed with an ink passage that has one end connected to said ink inlet and the other end extended to the bottom part of said ink storage chamber, and that defines such a gap to said ink inflow port to allow air bubbles
10 in inflowing ink to rise by buoyancy and escape said ink inflow port.

52. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim
50, wherein:

capping means sealing said recording head and receiving
15 negative pressure from a suction pump is provided; and

negative pressure is applied to said recording head via said capping means with said ink injection port and said air open port sealed so that ink in said ink storage chamber is degassed.

53. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim
20 50, wherein:

capping means sealing said recording head and receiving negative pressure from a suction pump is provided;

negative pressure is applied to said recording head via said capping means in a state in which said ink injection port

and said ink cartridge are connected and said air open port is sealed so that ink in said valve chamber is replaced while discharging ink from said recording head.

54. An ink-jet recording device comprising an
5 ink-jet recording head provided to a carriage, ink supply means, mounted on said carriage, for supplying ink to said recording head, ink supplementing means for supplementing ink to said ink supply means, and capping means sealing said recording head and receiving negative pressure from a suction pump, wherein:

10 said ink supply means is partitioned by a wall provided at its bottom part with an ink inflow port into an ink storage chamber and a valve chamber that accommodates a differential pressure valve opened when pressure in a recording head side is decreased;

15 said ink supply means is provided with an ink injection port communicating with the bottom part of said ink storage chamber in the vicinity of an upstream side of said differential pressure valve via a passage isolated from said ink storage chamber; and

negative pressure is applied to said recording head via
20 said capping means in a state in which said ink injection port is connected to an ink cartridge accommodating degassed ink so that ink in said valve chamber is replaced with degassed ink while discharging ink from said recording head.

55. An ink-jet recording device comprising an

ink-jet recording head provided to a carriage, ink supply means, mounted on said carriage, for supplying ink to said recording head, and an ink tank for supplying ink to said ink supply means, wherein:

5 said ink supply means accommodates an ink storage chamber,
an air communicating hole communicating said ink storage chamber with an ambient air, and a differential pressure valve opened when pressure on a recording head side is decreased; and

 said ink tank communicates with the ambient air via said air communicating hole provided to said ink supply means.

10 56. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 55, wherein:

 said ink tank is provided with plural ink chambers; and

 said ink tank is adapted to supply ink to said ink supply means sequentially from one of said ink chambers to another.

15 57. An ink-jet recording device according to Claim 55, wherein:

 a space within each ink chamber, from which ink has been supplied to said ink supply means, communicates with the ambient air via said communicating hole.

20 58. An ink tank unit for an ink jet recording apparatus, comprising:

 a container defining an ink chamber for accumulating ink therein, and an ink supply passage to be communicated with a recording head; and

a negative pressure generating mechanism selectively communicating said ink chamber with said ink supply passage depending on pressure change caused in said ink supply passage due to ejection of ink from the recording head, said mechanism including:

a stationary valve part;

a movable valve part having an elastically deformable membrane having a through hole; and

a biasing spring by which said stationary valve part and said movable valve part are biased against each other to normally close said through hole, said biasing spring permitting selective separation of said movable valve part from said stationary valve part to open said through hole and communicate said ink chamber with said ink supply passage through said through hole depending on said pressure change.

59. An ink tank unit for an ink jet recording apparatus, comprising:

a container having a partition wall that defines and separates first and second ink accumulating chambers, said partition wall having a first ink passage;

an elastically deformable first valve part opposite from said first ink accumulating chamber with respect to said partition wall, and defining a third ink accumulating chamber between said first valve part and said partition wall and within said second

ink accumulating chamber, said first valve part having a second ink passage that is opened to said third ink accumulating chamber at a first location offset from a second location where said first ink passage is opened to said third ink accumulating chamber;

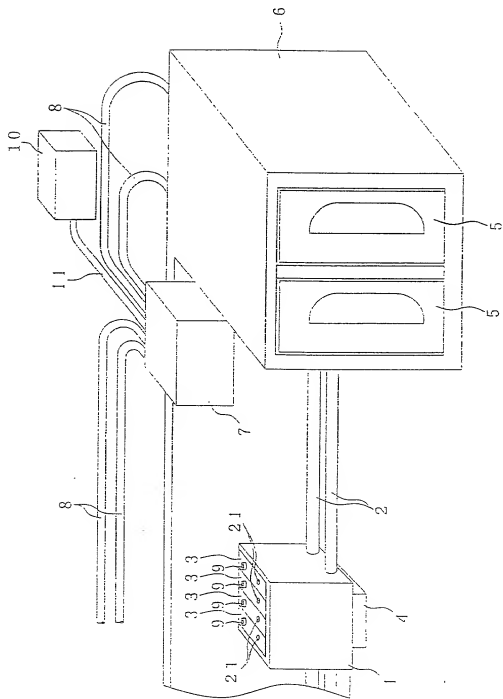
5 a stationary, rigid second valve part provided to said partition wall and aligned with said first location,

 wherein said first and second valve parts cooperatively opens and closes said second ink passage by contact with each other with the aid of a spring biasing said elastically deformable first
10 valve part to said stationary, rigid second valve part, thereby selectively communicating first, second and third chambers together through said first and second passages.

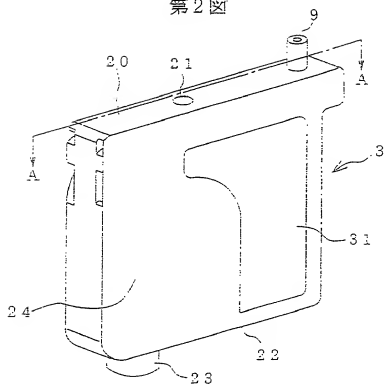
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Ink maintained at a negative pressure state is supplied to an ink-jet recording head via an ink supply mechanism constructed as a differential pressure valve having a coil spring 51 and a movable membrane 54 normally contacted elastically with a valve seat by the coil spring 51.

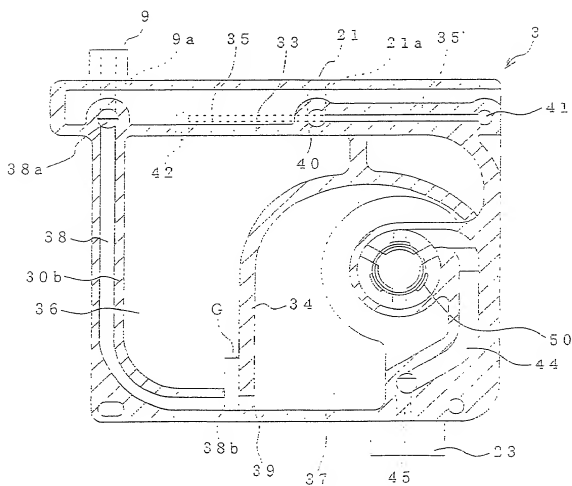
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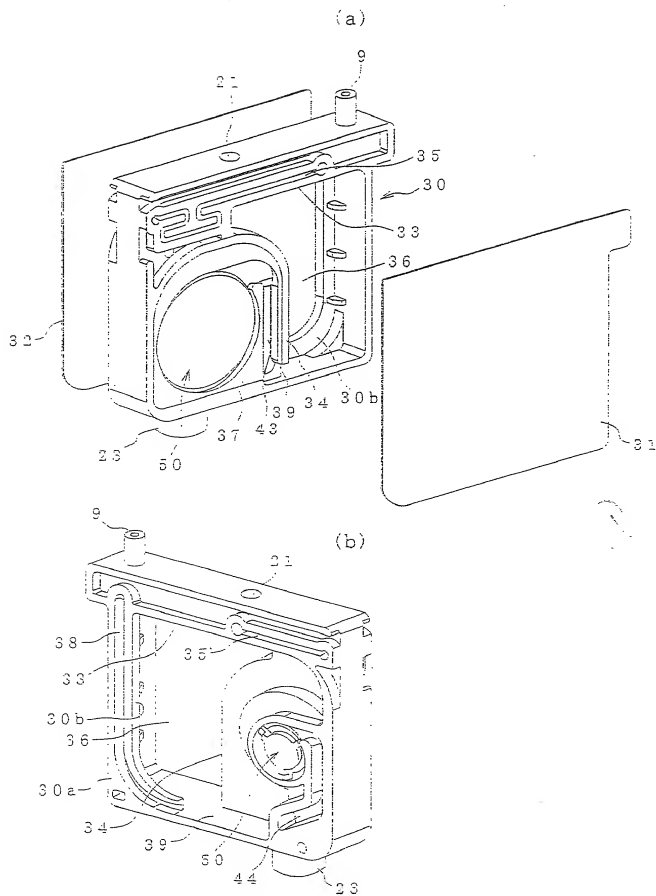


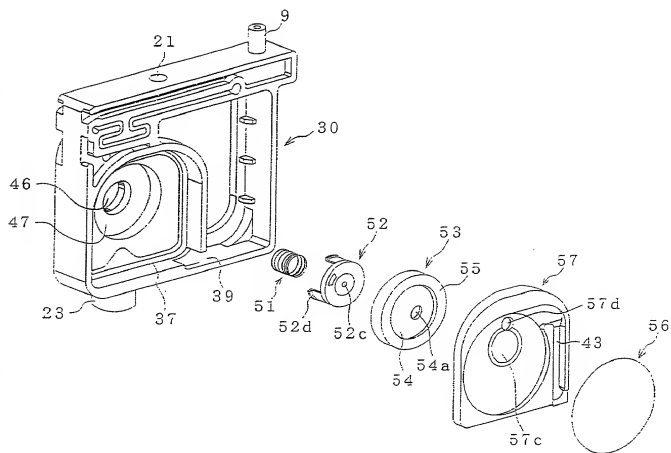
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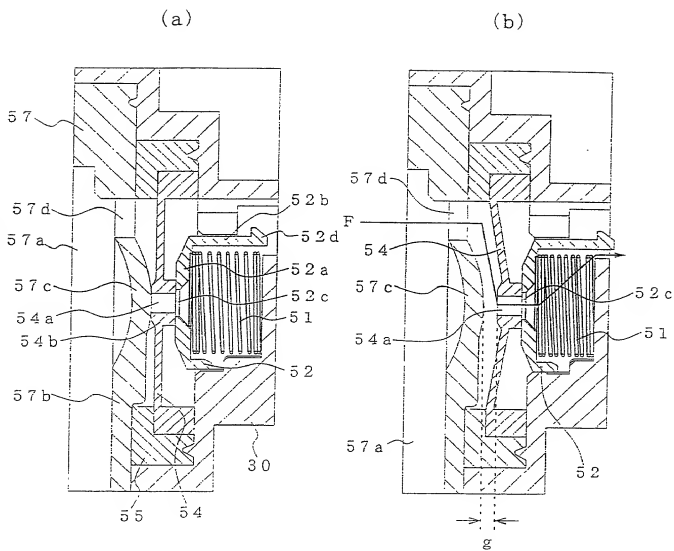
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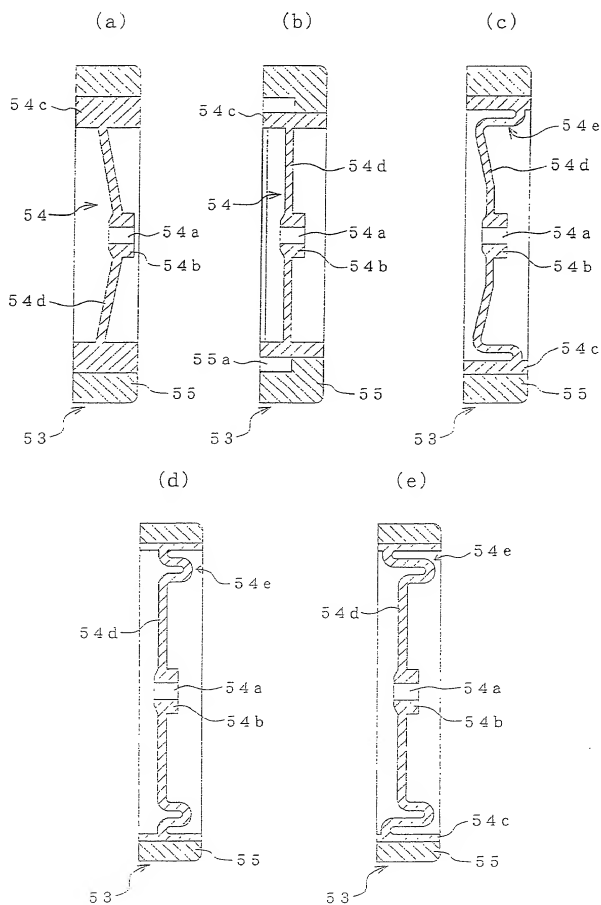


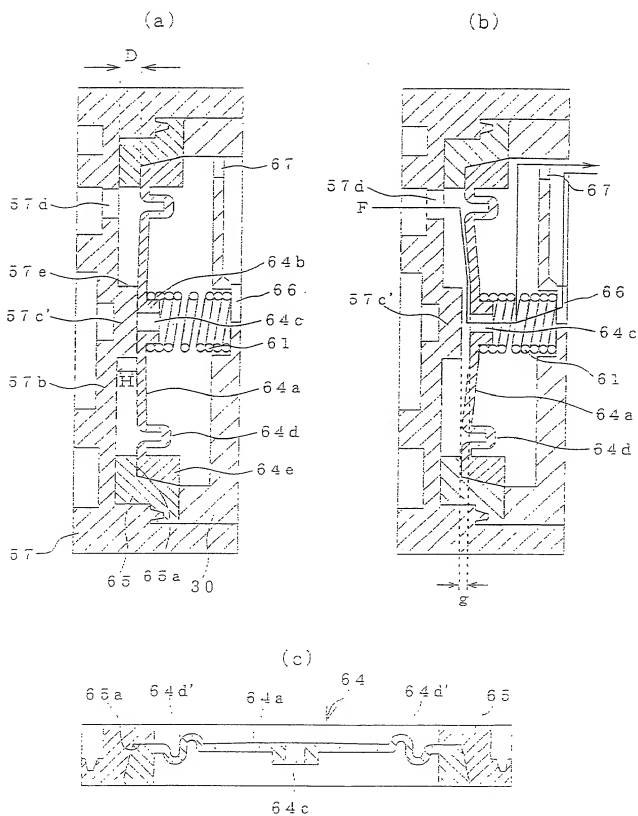


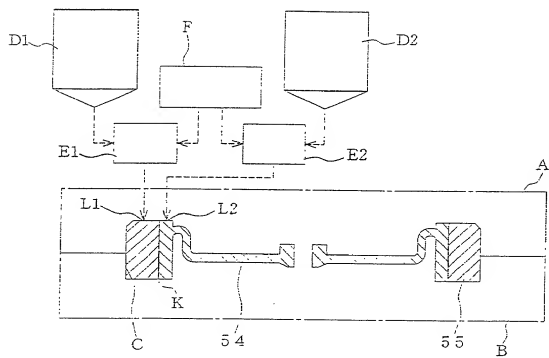


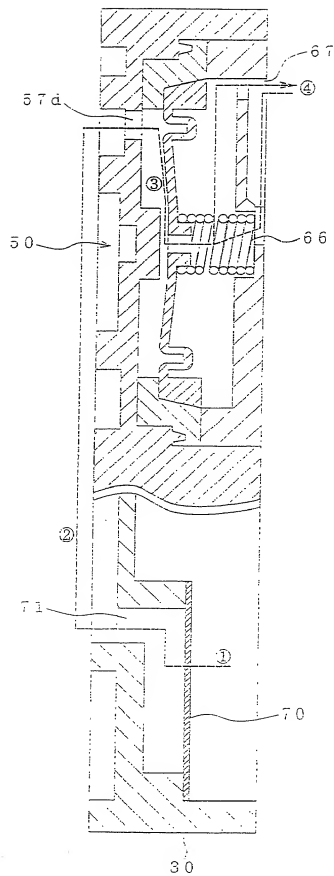
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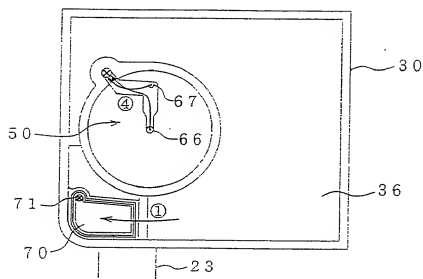




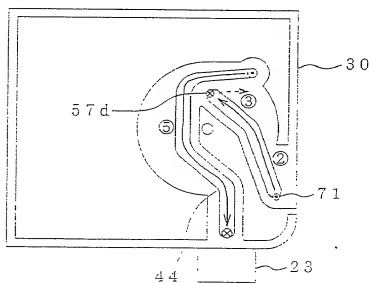


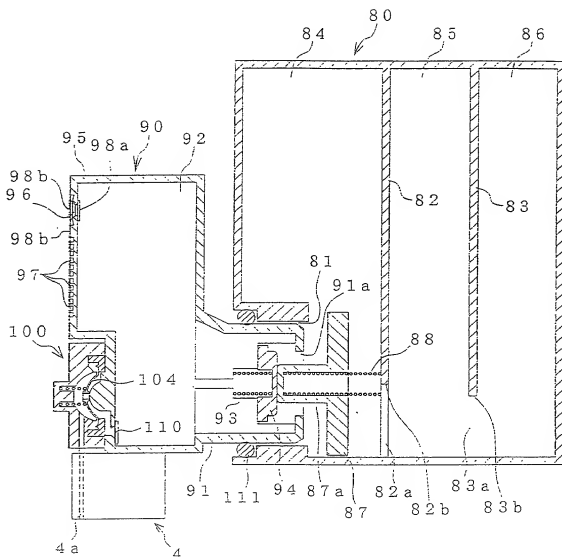


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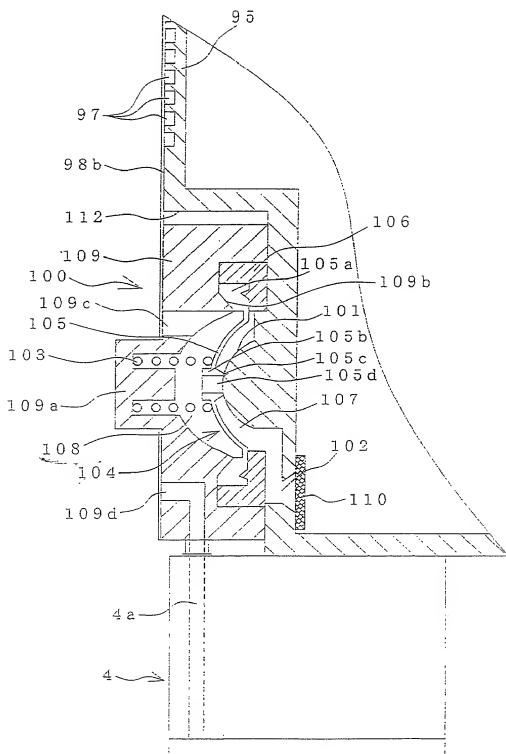


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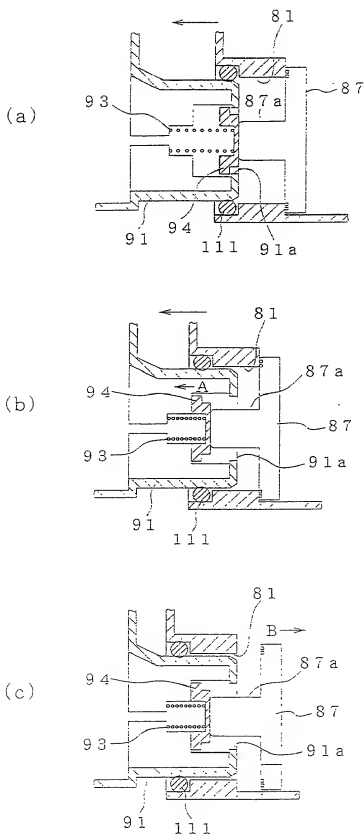




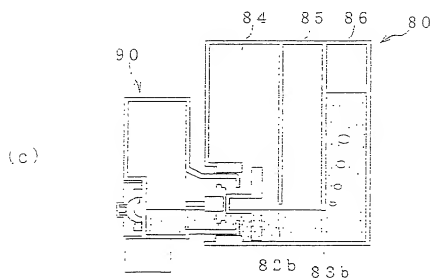
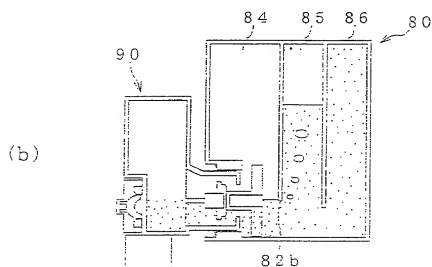
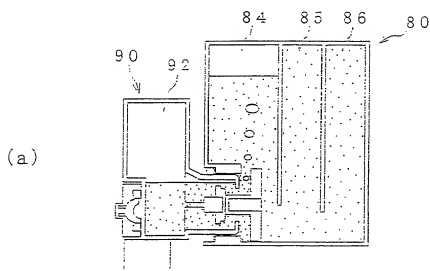
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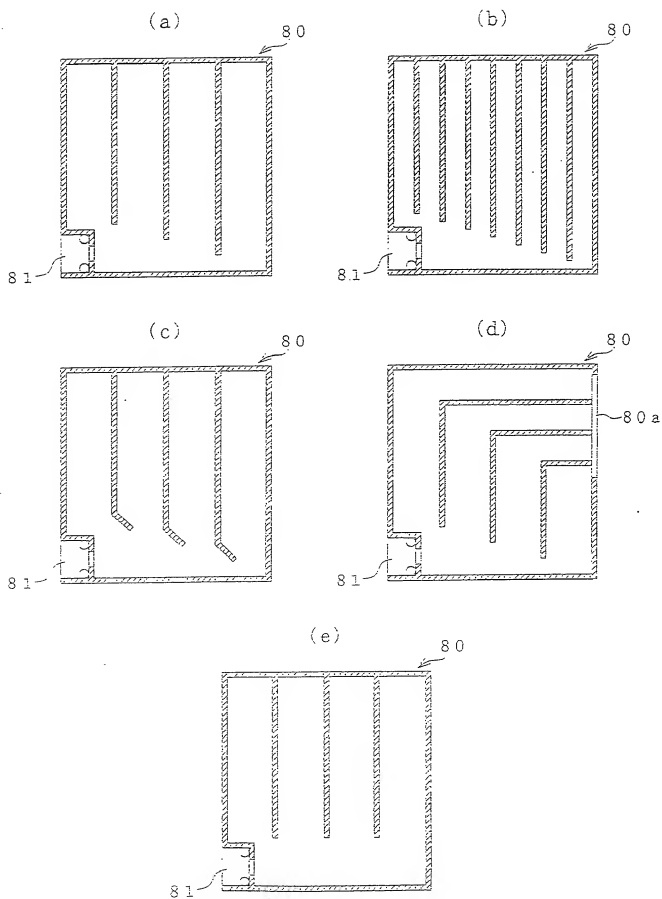


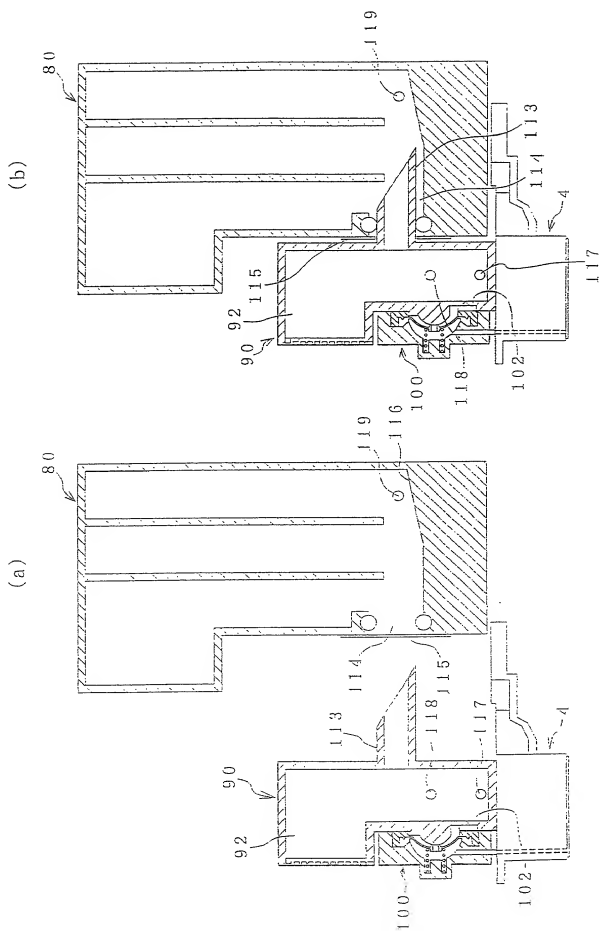
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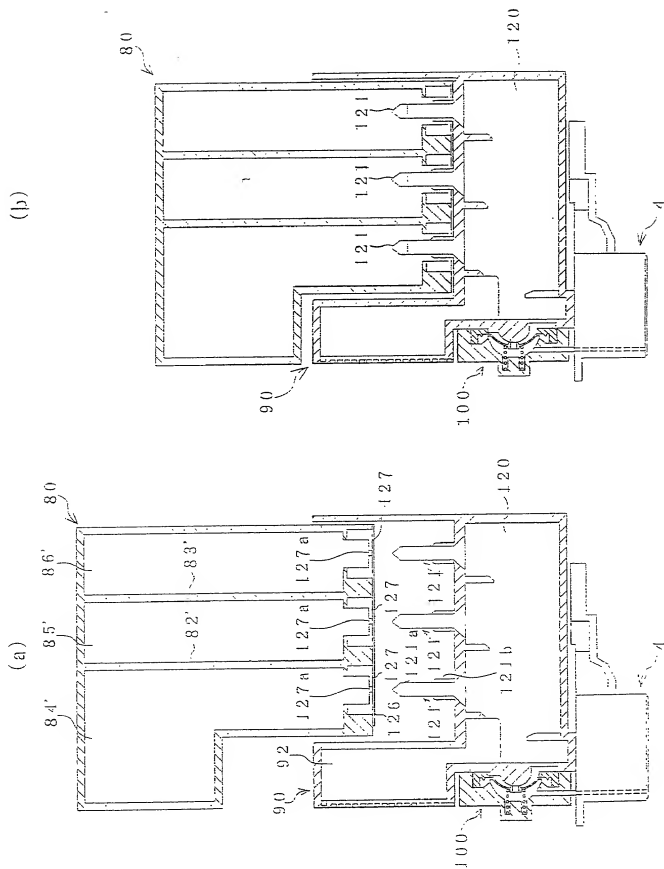


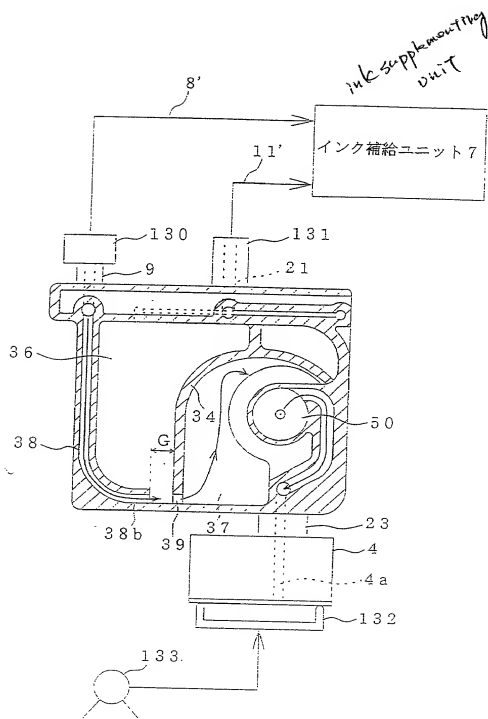
第15図











Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は、下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

インクジェット記録装置、これに適したインク供給ユニット

INK-JET RECORDING DEVICE AND INK SUPPLY UNIT SUITABLE FOR IT

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄で×印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☒ 1999年7月15日に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条約
国際出願番号を PCT/JP99/03839 とし、
(該当する場合) _____ に訂正されました。

☒ was filed on July 15, 1999
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
PCT/JP99/03839 and was amended on
_____ (if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条第56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも1ヶ国を指定している特許協力条約365条(a)項に基づく国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示しています。

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

P.Hei.10-200377

Japan

15/July/1998

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(番号)

(国名)

(出願年月日)

P.Hei.10-284104

Japan

06/October/1998

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(番号)

(国名)

(出願年月日)

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし



私は、第35編米国法典119条(e)項に基づいて下記の米国特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

私は下記の米国法典第35編120条に基づいて下記の米国特許出願に記載された権利、又は米国を指定している特許協力条約365条(c)に基づく権利をここに主張します。また、本出願の各請求範囲の内容が米国法典第35編112条第1項又は特許協力条約で規定された方法で先行する米国特許出願に開示されていない限り、その先行米国出願書提出日以降で本出願書の日本国内または特許協力条約国際提出日までの期間中に入手された、連邦規則法典第37編1条56項で定義された特許資格の有無に関する重要な情報について開示義務があることを認識しています。

PCT/JP99/03839

15/July/1999

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

私は、私自身の知識に基づいて本宣言書中で私が行なう表明が真実であり、かつ私が入手した情報と私の信じるところに基づく表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になされた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰されること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の声明を行なえば、出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを認識し、よってここに上記のごとく宣誓を致します。

I hereby claim foreign priority under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 (e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365 (c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of application:

Pending

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Japanese Language Declaration

(日本語宣言書)

委任状: 私は、下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁理士、または代理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

John H. Mion, No.18879; Thomas J. Macpeak, No.19292;
Robert J. Seas, Jr. No.21092; Darryl Mexic, No.23063;
Robert V. Sloan, No.22775; Peter D. Olexy, No.24513;
J. Frank Osha, No.24625; Waddell A. Biggart, No.24861;
Louis Gubinsky, No.24835; Neil B. Siegel, No.25200;
David J. Cushing, No.28703; John R. Inge, No.26916;
Joseph J. Ruch Jr., No.26577; Sheldon I. Landsman,
No.25430; Richard C. Turner, No.29710;

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

Howard L. Bernstein, No.25665; Alan J. Kasper, No.25426;
Kenneth J. Burchfiel No.31333; Gordon Kit, No.30764;
Susan J. Mack, No.30951; Frank L. Bernstein, No.31484;
Mark Boland, No.32197; William H. Mandir, No.32156;
Scott M. Daniels, No.32562; Brian W. Hannon, No.32778;
Abraham J. Rosner No.33276; Bruce E. Kramer, No.33725;
Paul F. Neils, No.33102; Brett S. Sylvester, No.32765; and
Robert M. Masters, No.35603

書類送付先:

Send Correspondence to:

SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS, PLLC
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington D.C., 20037-3202

直接電話連絡先: (名前及び電話番号)

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)
(202)293-7060

唯一または第一発明者名

Full name of sole or first inventor

宮澤 久

Hisashi MIYAZAWA

発明者の署名

日付

Inventor's signature

Date

B 久 2000年2月24日

Hisashi Miyazawa Feb. 24, 2000

住所

Residence

日本国、長野県

Nagano, Japan

国籍

Citizenship

日本

Japan

私書箱

Post Office Address

392-8502 日本国長野県諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号
セイコーエプソン株式会社内

c/o Seiko Epson Corporation
3-5, Owa 3-chome, Suwa-shi, Nagano-ken 392-8502 Japan

第二共同発明者

Full name of second joint inventor, if any

第二共同発明者の署名

日付

Second inventor's signature

Date

住所

Residence

国籍

Citizenship

私書箱

Post Office Address

(第三以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for third and subsequent joint inventors.)